UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/789,060	02/27/2004	Jonathan T. Kemper	DEI 011 UTL	9554

			EXAMINER
35070	7590	02/14/2006	NGUYEN, HUNG T

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2636	

DATE MAILED: 02/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/789,060	KEMPER, JONATHAN T.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	HUNG T. NGUYEN	2636	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 December 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-27* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14,17-25 and 27* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *15,16 and 26* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *12 December 2005* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1.   On page 2 of the background, paragraph [0003] of the disclosure is objected

because the applicant provides **incorrect** data as U.S. Patent No. **4,887,067** to Drori et

al., the correction data is U.S. Patent No. 4,887,064. Correction is required. See MPEP

§ 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-14, 17-25 & 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Schneider et al (U.S. 4,856,072) in view of Drori et al. (U.S.

4,888,064).

Regarding claim 1, Schneider discloses a voice actuated vehicle security system (10)

as detecting unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch,

motion and etc. [fig.1, col.1, line 51 to col.2, line 37] comprising:

- a sound component / siren (19), speakers (40,42) [fig.1, col.2, lines 31-37 and col.6, lines 37- 47] ;

- an indicator light (48) coupled to the security system (10) to sense on and off state of the indicator light (48) [fig.1, col.2, lines 28-47 and col.3, lines 26-45];

- a processing component (14) in the form of microcomputer (14) communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user [fig.1, col.2, line 28 to col.3, line 45];

- a speech synthesis (16) coupled the sensors (20,24,26,28,30) and the microcomputer (14) generating the voiced signal in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) (fig.1, col.2, line 39 to col.3, line 45].

The reference of Schneider does not specifically mention the light indicator to flashing sequences as claimed by the applicant.

However, Drori teaches a vehicle security system to detect unauthorized person entry to or tampering the vehicle components as door, trunk or windows which having a controller couple to indicator light as LED (99) and to generate a sequence of light flashes to communicate information to driver as regarding the security events as programmed as deflective device [figs.5,18, col.3, lines 41-61 and col.8, lines 50-64].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to employ the teaching of Drori in the system of Schneider for providing more noticed signal as continuous series of flashing signal to the driver operator.

Regarding claim 2, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital processor

communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors detected any

unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and

etc. which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user includes code signal

[figs.1, 3c, col.3, lines 7-34 and col.6, lines 13-36].

Regarding claim 3, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital processor

communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors detected any

unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and

etc. includes a comparator device which are programmed in the memory device (44) by

the user [fig.3a, col.4, lines 6-25 and col.7, lines 60-67].

Regarding claim 4, Schneider discloses the indicator light (48) / optoelectronic

component which coupled to the security system (10) to sense on and off state of the

indicator light [fig.1, col.2, lines 28-47 and col.3, lines 26-45].

Regarding claims 5-6, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital to analog

(D/A) communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors

(20,24,26,28,30) detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood,

doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. includes a comparator device which are

programmed in the memory device (44) by the user [fig.3a, col.4, lines 6-25 and col.7,

lines 60-67]; and

- the speech synthesis (16) coupled to microcomputer (14) for processing and

generating the voiced signals in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) [fig.1,

col.2, line 39 to col.3, line 45].

Regarding claims 7-8, Schneider discloses the security system (10) to sense / control

sensor (30) to on and off state of the indicator light [fig.1, col.3, lines 26-45];

- the processing component (14) in the form of microcomputer (14) communicate with

circuit to generate the sound component as sensors detected any unauthorized person

tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. which are

programmed in the memory device (44) by the user [fig.1, col.2, line 28 to col.3, line 45

]; and

Drori teaches the vehicle security system to detect unauthorized person entry to or

tampering the vehicle components as door, trunk or windows which having a controller

couple to indicator light as LED (99) and to generate a sequence of light flashes to

communicate information to driver as regarding the security events as programmed as

deflective device [figs.5,18, col.3, lines 41-61 and col.8, lines 50-64]. .

Regarding claims 9-12, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital to analog

(D/A) communicate with circuit to generate the sound components (19,40,42) as

sensors (20,24,26,28,30) detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by

hood, doors. ignition switch, motion and etc. includes a comparator device which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user [fig.3a, col.4, lines 6-25 and col.7, lines 60-67];.

- the microcomputer (14) / digital processor communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user includes code signal [figs.1, 3c, col.3, lines 7-34 and col.6, lines 13-36]; and

- the speech synthesis (16) coupled to microcomputer (14) for processing and generating the voiced signals in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) [fig.1, col.2, line 39 to col.3, line 45].

Regarding claim 13, Schneider discloses the security system (10) to sense / control sensor (30) to on and off state of the indicator light [fig.1, col.3, lines 26-45]; and

Drori teaches the vehicle security system to detect unauthorized person entry to or tampering the vehicle components as door, trunk or windows which having a controller couple to indicator light as LED (99) and to generate a sequence of light flashes to communicate information to driver as regarding the security events as programmed as deflective device [figs.5,18, col.3, lines 41-61 and col.8, lines 50-64].

Regarding claim 14, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital to analog (.D/A) having microphones (36,38) and input device / keypad (22) to store input

information into the memory device (44) by the user to activate the sound components (19,40,42) [fig.1, col.2, line 28 to col.3, line 45].

Regarding claim 17, Schneider discloses a voice actuated vehicle security system (10) as detecting unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. [fig.1, col.1, line 51 to col.2, line 37) comprising:

- a sound component / siren (19), speakers (40,42) [fig.1, col.2, lines 31-37 and col.6, lines 37- 47];

- sensors of hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. (20,24,26,28,30) and microcomputer (14) generating the voiced signal in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) [fig.1, col.2, line 39 to col.3, line 45];

- an indicator light (48) coupled to the security system (10) to sense on and off state of the indicator light [fig.1, col.2, lines 28-47 and col.3, lines 26-45];

- a processing component (14) in the form of microcomputer (14) communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user by the user includes code signal [figs.1, 3c, col.2, line 28 to col.3, line 45 and col.6, lines 13-36];

- a speech synthesis (16) coupled the sensors (20,24,26,28,30) and microcomputer (14) generating the voiced signal in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) [fig.1, col.2, line 39 to col.3, line 45].

The reference of Schneider does not specifically mention the light indicator to delimit sequences as claimed by the applicant.

However, Drori teaches a vehicle security system to detect unauthorized person entry to or tampering the vehicle components as door, trunk or windows which having a controller couple to indicator light as LED (99) and to generate a sequence of light flashes to communicate information to driver as regarding the security events as programmed as deflective device [figs.5,18, col.3, lines 41-61 and col.8, lines 50-64].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have the teaching of Drori in the system of Schneider for providing more noticed signal as continuous series of flashing signal to the driver operator.

Regarding claims 18-19, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital to analog (D/A) communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors (20,24,26,28,30) detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. includes a comparator device which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user [fig.3a, col.4, lines 6-25 and col.7, lines 60-67];

- the microcomputer (14) / digital processor communicate with circuit to generate the sound component ms sensors detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user includes code signal [figs.1, 3c, col.3, lines 7-34 and col.6, lines 13-36]; and

- the speech synthesis (16) coupled to microcomputer (14) for processing and

generating the voiced signals in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) [fig.1,

col.2, line 39 to col.3, line 45].

Regarding claims 20-21, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital to analog

(D/A) having microphones (36,38) and input device / keypad (22) to store input

information into the memory device (44) by the user to activate the sound components

(19,40,42) [fig.1, col.2, line 28 to col.3, line 45].

Regarding claim 22, Schneider discloses a method of voice activated vehicle security

(10) as detecting unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition

switch, motion and etc. [fig.1, col.1, line 51 to col.2, line 37] comprising:

- an indicator light (48) coupled to the security system (10) to sense on and off state of

the indicator light [fig.1, col.2, lines 28-47 and col.3, lines 26-45];

- a sound component / siren (19), speakers (40,42) [fig.1, col.2, lines 31-37 and col.6,

lines 37- 47];

- sensors of hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. (20,24,26,28,30) and

microcomputer (14) generating the voiced signal in response to the flashing of LED

indicator (48) [fig.1, col.2, line 39 to col-3, line 45];

- the microcomputer (14) / digital processor communicate with circuit to generate the

sound component as sensors detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle

by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. includes a comparator device which are

programmed in the memory device (44) by the user [fig.3a, col.4, lines 6-25 and col.7,

lines 60-67];

- a speech synthesis (16) coupled the sensors (20,24,26,28,30) and microcomputer

(14) generating the voiced signal in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) [fig.1,

col.2, line 39 to col.3, line 45].

The reference of Schneider does not specifically mention the light indicator to

delimiting sequences as claimed by the applicant.

However, Drori teaches a vehicle security system to detect unauthorized person

entry to or tampering the vehicle components as door, trunk or windows which having a

controller couple to indicator light as LED (99) and to generate a sequence of light

flashes to communicate information to driver as regarding the security events as

programmed as deflective device [figs.5,18, col.3, lines 41-61 and col.8, lines 50-64].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to use

the teaching of Drori in the system of Schneider for providing more noticed signal as

continuous series of flashing signal to the driver operator.

Regarding claims 23-25, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital to analog

(D/A) communicate with circuit to generate the sound components (19,40,42) as

sensors (20,24,26,28,30) detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by

hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. includes a comparator device which are

programmed in the memory device (44) by the user [fig.3a, col.4, lines 6-25 and col.7,

lines 60-67];

- the microcomputer (14) / digital processor communicate with circuit to generate the

sound component as sensors detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle

by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. which are programmed in the memory

device (44) by the user includes code signal [figs.1, 3c, col.3, lines 7-34 and col.6, lines

13-36]; and

- the speech synthesis (16) coupled to microcomputer (14) for processing and

generating the voiced signals in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) [fig.1,

co1.2, line 39 to co1.3, line 45].

Regarding claim 27, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (ï4) / digital to analog (D/A)

having microphones (36,38) and input device / keypad (22) to store input information

into the memory device (44) by the user to activate the sound components (19,40,42) [

fig.1, col.2, line 28 to col.3, line 45].

Allowable Subject Matter

4.   Claims 15-16 & 26 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base

claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the

limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Arguments & Responses

5.   Applicant's argument filed on 12/12/2005 have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
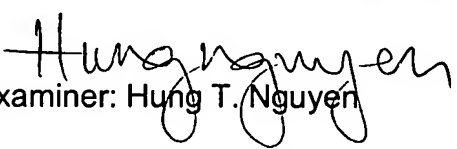
-       Flick (U.S. 6,480,117).

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hung T. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-2982. The examiner can normally he reached on Monday to Friday from 9:00 am to 6:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hofsass, Jeffery can be reached on (571) 272-2981. The fax phone number for this Group is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

HUNG NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Examiner: Hung T. Nguyen

Date: Feb. 6, 2006